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Poetry.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Musings.

BY AMELIA, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I wandered out one summer night—
'Twas when my years were few:
The breeze was singing in the light,
And I was singing too.
The moonbeams lay upon the hill,
The shadows in the vale,
And here and there a leaping rill
Was laughing at the gale.

'One fleecy cloud upon the air
Was all that met my eyes;
It floated like an angel there
Between me and the skies.
I clapped my hands and warbled wild
As here and there I flew;
For I was but a careless child,
And did as children do.

The waves came dancing o'er the sea,
In bright and glittering bands;
Like little children wild with glee,
They linked their dimpled hands.
They linked their hands—but ere I caught
Their mingled drops of dew,
They kissed my feet, as quick as thought
Away the ripples flew.

The twilight hours flew by,
As lightly and as free:
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand in the sea;
For every wave with dimpled cheek
That leaped upon the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace
And held it trembling there.

The young moon too, with upturned sides,
Her mirror'd beauty gave;
And as a bark at anchor rides,
She rode upon the wave.
The sea was like the heaven above,
As perfect and as whole,
Save that it seemed to thrill with love
As thrills the immortal soul.

The leaves, by spirits stirr'd,
Made murmur, that thy spirit heard,
And answer'd with a prayer;
For 'twas upon the dewy sod,
Beside the morning seas,
I learned at first to worship God,
And sing such strains as these.

The flowers, all folded to their dreams,
Were bowed in slumber free,
By breezy hills and murmuring streams,
Where'er they chance to be.
No guilty tears had they to weep,
No sins to be forgiven;
They closed their eyes and went to sleep,
Right in the face of heaven.

No costly raiment around them shone,
No jewels from the seas,
Yet Solomon upon his throne
Was ne'er arrayed like these;
And just as free from guilt and art,
Were lovely human flowers,
Ere sorrow act her bleeding heart
On this fair world of ours.

I have heard the laughing wind behind,
A playing with my hair—
The breezy fingers of the wind,
How cool and moist they were!
I heard the night bird warbling o'er
Its soft enchanting strain—
I never heard such sounds before,
And never shall again.

Then wherefore wave such strains as these,
And sing them day by day,
When every bird upon the breeze
Can sing a sweeter lay?
I'd give the world for their sweet art,
The simple, the divine;
I'd give the world to melt one heart,
As they have melted mine.

MISCELLANEOUS.**Elm Tree Hall;**

OR, DO NOT MEDDLE WITH WHAT
DOES NOT BELONG TO YOU.

About twenty years ago there lived a singular old gentleman in the Hall among the Elm Trees. He was about three score years of age, very rich, and somewhat odd in his habits; but for generosity and benevolence he had no equal. No poor cottage stood in need of comforts which he was not ready to supply; no sick man or woman languished for want of his assistance; nor even a beggar, unless a known imposter, went away empty handed from the hall.

Now it happened that the old gentleman wanted a boy to wait on him at the table, and to attend him in different ways, for he was very fond of young people. But as much as he liked the society of the young, he had a great aversion to that curiosity in which so many people are apt to indulge. He used to say, "The boy that will peep into a drawer will be tempted to take something out of it; and he who will steal a pen-

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in his youth, will steal a pound in his manhood." This disposition to repress evil, as well as to encourage good conduct, formed a part of his character, for though of cheerful temper, and not given to severity, he would not pass over a fault till it was acknowledged or repented of.

No sooner was it known that he was in want of a servant, than twenty applicants were made for the situation; but he determined not to engage any till he had in some way ascertained that he did not possess a curious, prying disposition.

It was Monday morning that seven lads dressed in their Sunday clothes, with bright and happy faces, made their appearance at the hall, each of them desirous to obtain the situation they applied for. Now, the old gentleman, being of a singular disposition, had prepared a room in such a way that he might easily know if any of the young people who applied to be his servant, were given to meddle unnecessarily with things around them, or to peep into cupboards and drawers. He took care that the lads who were then at Elm Tree Hall, should be shown into his room one after another.

At first James Turner was sent into a room, and told that he would have to wait a little; so James set down on a chair near the door. For some time he was very quiet, and looked about him; but there seemed to be so many curious things in the room, that at last he got up to peep at them. On the table was placed a dish-cover, and James wanted sadly to know what was under it, but felt afraid to lift it up. But habits are strong things, and James was of a curious disposition; he could not withstand the temptation of taking one peep; so he lifted up the cover. This turned out to be bad affair; for under the dish-cover was a heap of light feathers; part of the feathers, drawn up by the current of air, flew around the room, and James in his fright, putting down the cover hastily, passed the rest of them off the table. What was to be done?—James began quickly to pick up the feathers, one by one; but the old gentleman, who was in the adjoining room, hearing a scuffle, and guessing the cause, entered the room to the consternation of James Turner, who was very soon dismissed as a boy who had not principle enough to resist the slightest temptation.

When the room was once more arranged, Thomas Hawker was placed there until such time as he should be sent for. No sooner was he left to himself, than his attention was attracted by a plate of fine ripe cherries. Now Thomas was uncommonly fond of cherries, and he thought it would be impossible to miss one so many. He looked and longed and looked, for some time; and just as he had got off his seat to take one, he heard, as he thought, a foot coming to the door; but no, it was a false alarm. Taking fresh courage, he went and took a very fine cherry, for he was determined to take but one, and put it in his mouth. It was excellent; and he then pursued himself that he ran no risk in taking another; this he did, and hastily popped it into his mouth. Now the old gentleman had placed a few small cherries at the top of the others, filled with Cayenne pepper; one of these Thomas had unfortunately taken, and it made his mouth smart and burn most intolerably. The old gentleman heard him coughing, and knew very well what was the matter. The boy who would take what did not belong to him, if no more than a cherry, was not the boy for him. Thomas Hawker was sent about his business without delay, with his mouth almost as hot as if he had put burning coal into it.

William Baker was next introduced into the room and left to himself; but he had not been in the room two minutes, before he began to move from one place to another. He was of bold, resolute temper, but not overburdened with principle; for if he had opened every cupboard, closet and drawer in the house without, he would have done it directly. Having looked around the room, he noticed a drawer to the table, and made up his mind to peep therein; but no sooner did he lay hold on the drawer knob than he set a large bell a ringing, which was concealed under the table. The old gentleman immediately answered the summons, and entered the room. William was so startled at the sudden ringing of the bell, that all his impudence could not support him; he looked as if one might knock him down with a feather. The old gentleman asked him if he wanted anything? William was much confused and tried to excuse himself; but all to no purpose, for it did not prevent his being ordered off the premises.

Samuel Jones was then shown into the room by an old steward; and being of a curious disposition, he touched nothing, but only looked at the things about him. At last he saw that a closet door was a little open, and thinking that it would be impossible for any one to know that he had opened it a little more, he very cautiously opened it a yard further, looked down at the bottom of the door that it might not catch against anything and make a noise. Now he had been at the top instead of the bottom, it might have been better for him, for at the top of the door was fastened a plug which filled the hole of a small barrel of shot. He ventured to open the door, till the plug being pulled out of the barrel, the leaden shot began to pour out at a strong rate; at the bottom of the closet was placed a pan; and the shot falling upon this pan made such a clatter that Samuel was half frightened out of his senses. The old gentleman came into the room to inquire what was the matter, and there he found Samuel nearly as pale as a sheet. Samuel was soon dismissed.

It now came the turn of Henry Roberts to be put into the room. The other boys had been sent to their homes in different ways, and no one knew the experience of others who had been in

the room of trial. On the table stood a small round box, with a screw top to it, and Harry thinking it contained something curious, could not be easy without unscrewing the top; but no sooner did he do this, than out pounced an artificial snake, full a yard long, and fell upon his arm.—He started back and uttered a scream which brought Harry with the bottom of the box in one hand, the top in the other, and the snake on the floor. "Come, come," said the old gentleman, handing him out of the room, "one snake is quite enough to have in the house at a time;—therefore the sooner you are gone the better," with that he dismissed him without waiting a moment for his reply.

Roger Bell next entered the room, and being left alone, soon commenced amusing himself by looking at the curiosities around him. Roger was not only curious and prying, but dishonest too; and observing the key was left in the drawer of a book-case, he stepped on tip-toe in that direction; but the moment he touched the key which had a wire fastened to it, which communicated with an electric machine, Roger received such a shock as he was not likely to forget. No sooner did he sufficiently recover himself to walk than he was told to leave the house, and leave other people to lock and unlock their own drawers.

The last boy was John Grove; and though he was left in the room full twenty minutes, he never, during the time, stirred from his chair. John had his eyes in his head as well as others, but he had more integrity in his heart neither the dish-cover, the cherries, the drawer-knob the closet door, the round box, nor the key, tempted him to rise from his seat; and the consequence was, that in half an hour, he was engaged in the service of the old gentleman at Elm Tree Hall.

John Grove followed his master to the grave, and received a large legacy for his upright conduct in his service. Read this, ye busy, meddling, peeping, pilfering young people, and imitate the example of John Grove.

Short Patent Sermons.

BY DOW, JR.

In Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet my text may be found in these words:

"Behold a charnel-house
O'er covered quite with dead men's rotting bones,
With rusty shanks, and yellow shapeless skulls."

My hearers—in your peregrinations up and down the wide avenues of the world, I have often observed with what cold unconcern and indifference you pass by churchyards, tombs, sepulchres, and all such sacred repositories for the dead. Are you not aware that they contain the refuse of mortality?—that within their gloomy apartments lie bodies crumbling to ashes that, like your own, once possessed the power of locomotion, and moved about as carelessly, recklessly and heedlessly as yourselves? If you don't know this, it is time you did. It is time that you had taken a lesson from the sad remnants of mortals that he scattered upon the shore of eternity. It is time that you had learned your fate from these, and begun to live as though you had an invitation to dine with Death on the morrow, and expected to get floored on the occasion.

You had better get your tabernacles of flesh insured as soon as possible, no matter what premium may be required; for I know that some of them are extra-hazardous, and exceedingly liable to fire. You needn't think it great shakes to die, for it is not a very pleasant job, I can assure you. Death, my friends, comes but once, philosophers say, but that once is a clincher, and no mistake: so prepare yourselves for the tussle that you may come off victorious in the end, and exult over the conquest, when the spirit rises from its ashes, shakes the rust of time from its wings, and soars for ever in the sunshine of immortal glory.

My friends—a charnel-house is the very last building on the turnpike that leads from time to eternity. It is the chamber where the soul of man throws off its mortal garments—puts on the robes of immortality, and speeds away to the realms of righteousness or the regions of everlasting misery, leaving the body to mingle with its native dust and masure the soil that once afforded nourishment. Oh, my dear friends! it is a dismal sight to look into the dark and mouldy museum of Death, and find that all which is left of our former friends and acquaintances is a parcel of dry bones piled together, with no mark upon them to tell that they are the fragments of those whom we once admired! It makes a perfect shiver like a loose shingle in the wind to gaze upon these sad relics of pride, ambition and vanity; and to ponder over them breeds thoughts in the bosom too big to be delivered in a lump, and too sickening to be restrained on an empty stomach. While cogitating upon the melancholy subject, such questions as these will naturally bubble up from the well-spring of philosophy for solution: Is this all that man amounts to in the end?—a heap of marrowless bones and a pack of pulmonary dust? must we all come to this at last? can there be no escape from this dreadful dissolution? is there no path that leads to another world save that which passes through the annihilating tomb? and can't man discover some secret road upon which he can walk into heaven with hat, boots and breeches all? These questions, my friends, naturally suggest themselves to the mind of him who dare reflect upon the horrors of the grave; and their answers are surrounded by the black lines of fear, doubt and despair.

My dear hearers—your charnel-house—built upon the mould of perished generations—is never full but always filling. You, too, after having

flunging the body of his copper colored foe into the dark waters of the Androscoggin, he began to consider what more he could do to satify his thirst for vengeance. About half a mile below the point quick water begins, but, just as the Androscoggin takes the first of those wondrous leaps, which give to its waters a velocity which not even the agility of the sparkling salmon can overcome, a solitary rock rears itself, which defies his prowess, and compels the river to part its hitherto unbroken current.

A part of the foaming mass seeks the ocean by the right, and the other part whirls in the eddies past the left of rock, which stands in terrific majesty, a proof of the power of Him who laid the foundations of this terraqueous globe. The left bank of the river is much nearer the rock, and often the drift wood brought down by the spring flood, forms a temporary and rude bridge from the shore to nature's barrier. Such was the fact at the time the occurrences related in this legend took place. Smith found difficulty in passing to the rock. Here he found plenty of drift wood, and striking fire with his rifle, he had soon a vast pile of logs blazing—as the dusk of the evening was beginning to obscure the landscape—he retired to the bank to watch the success of his stratagem. He had not waited long before he distinguished the song of the Indian Priests as he measured the cadence in his harsh guttural accent, to which the paddles of his deluded followers kept time. Guided by the false fire of the rock, the Indians gaily paddled his bark canoe, and the song grew louder to the ears as the fire blazed brighter. From his hiding place, Smith could discern five or six frail barks in the distance, filled with the dark sons of the forest; accompanied by their wives and children. Soon they reached the quick water where the strength of the paddle is in vain. Suddenly the song ceased—a moment of awful silence succeeded—and then the terrible war whoop rang in the echoes of the surrounding forest; as the Indian saw, too late, that he had been betrayed—it was but a moment. The yell of the savages and the faint scream of the children mingled with the roar of the cataract, then the foaming waters of the Androscoggin whose fathers had given name to its stream—among whom was many a brave heart and trusting bosom, though covered by a red skin. For many years after Smith used to tell the story and boast of the numbers he had slain and sent a fishing over the falls. When asked if he felt no compunctions of conscience for destroying innocent women and children, at first he acknowledged he did, but considering upon it, he thought that whoels would soon be wolves, and I thought, said he, the sooner they went over the falls the better. W. L. F.

Hard Work.

We often hear people complain of hard work; that they are obliged to toil incessantly for a living. But what else were they made for? It was entailed upon the human race from our first parents. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' is the sacred curse, if curse it can be called, upon the human race. But those who think they are doomed to labor are generally happier than others who have 'enough and to spare.' The hardest work in the world is to do nothing. To kill time requires more mental labor and ingenious expedients than to pursue one's daily avocation. This, however, relates to the ordinary occupations of life. But there are occasionally occurrences which are merely temporary which it is hard work to get through with, although we do not previously anticipate any trouble in accomplishing them. For instance:

It is hard work for an editor to please all his subscribers. What suits one, annoys another.

It is hard work for a neutral editor to speak of politics without leaning to the one or the other side, and even if he is not conscious of it, vindictive political partisans will discover some bias which the editor did not intend; and often both parties will think he is favoring their opponents in one and the same article, by constructing certain expressions to mean what the writer never thought of.

It is hard work to walk up hill without leaning forward.

It is hard work to reach the topmost round of the ladder to which your ambition aspires, and when you have once attained it, it is still harder work to keep it.

It is hard work to reason with an obstinate ignoramus whose skull is as thick as a plank and as impenetrable as granite, and it is harder work to digest his argument, unless it is concocted in something like reason, and it is hardest of all to make him conscious of his block-headed solidity. So, undoubtedly thought the wise man when he said, 'though thou shouldest Bray a fool in a mortar among wheat, with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.'

It is hard work to look at the sun without winking, and it is hard to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It is hard work to pay a debt without having the needful to pay it with, and it is hard work to collect of another who says, 'I'll pay to-morrow.'

It is hard work to gather grapes of thorns, and it is hard work to write paragraphs, unless the ideas will flow readily.

It is hard work to convince a political opponent in an argument, and it is hard work to stigmatize the torrent of a vixen's tongue.

It is hard work to refuse a good offer, and it is harder still to be compelled to accept of a bad one.

It is hard work for some people to live, and it is doubly hard for some to die.

It is hard work to accumulate a large amount of money, and it is harder to have none.

It is hard work to 'make brick without straw,' (so thought the Israelites,) and it is hard work to make a newspaper interesting when there is nothing to make it of.

Little minds triumph over the errors of men of genius, as an owl rejoiceth at an eclipse of the sun.

He is wise who acts never without reason, and never against it.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, July 5.

House.—The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up, and Mr. Wise spoke during nearly the whole session in opposition.

Mr. Wise opposed the bill on twelve specific grounds, viz:

1st. It is unequal, first as between the new States themselves, and then as between the new States and the old.

2d. As a distribution of revenue from lands, it is unconstitutional and a violation of the deed of cession.

3d. But it is a distribution of customs, and must necessarily be so, whilst there is a deficiency in the National Treasury, and whilst the present minimum price is perpetuated by the bill.

4th. It is fundamentally and necessarily a violation of the compromise act of 1832.

5th. It is a part and parcel of the protective system of duties.

6th. It extends the power of the General Government through the States to internal improvement, or to any other purposes.

7th. It alienates the Federal Government and States in being; whilst,

8th. It centralizes all power in the General Government, and humiliates the States with a corrupt patronage.

9th. It unconstitutionally pays the debts of individual States, instead of paying the debts and providing for the general defence of the Union.

10th. It pays the debts of States, in order to conceal from the eyes of the people, the increase of taxation, substituting the means of the government for that of the States. And

11th. By substituting the increase of debts in all the States, to relieve the debtor States from State Taxation, it necessarily makes the people of the non-debtor States partly pay the debts of the debtor States, for works erected by the latter for their sole benefit, and to compete with the works of the former.

It makes at once a political corruption fund, for politicians to trade upon; and under the modest and virtuous pretence of preventing political bidding; it puts in the whole nation in all its parts, and its whole in the first political bid.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Some of the recent scenes in the United States Senate are interesting enough to be reported in full.

Friday last, the Fiscal Bank Bill being under consideration, Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Rives' amendment.

While he acknowledged that he had no doubts in his own mind as to the constitutional power of the Government to establish branches in the States, he said the opinions of others who entertained different sentiments should be respected, and thought the mere assertion of the power in politics, when it was not necessary for the practical efficiency of the measure, and when its assertion might endanger the success of the measure. He had no doubt, indeed he would say that he knew, if this amendment was not agreed to, no bank bill would pass into a law during the present session, and the country would be deprived of this important measure of relief so much needed and expected.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky begged to be permitted to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a single question. The Senator asserts positively, that we are to have no Bank this session, unless the amendment is adopted—that he knows it. Now he had every respect for the arguments and opinions of the Senator from Massachusetts; but when he goes beyond an expression of opinion, and positively asserts that he knows there will be no Bank bill this session, an inference is left to be drawn, which compelled him to rise and call on him to give grounds on which he makes this broad assertion.

Mr. Choate. Surely the Senator from Kentucky will allow me, without interruption, the right of expressing manfully my firm conviction, without being obliged to give reasons which I cannot give without a breach of privilege, or violating a parliamentary rule, which I do not feel disposed to violate. I tell the Senator again there will be no Bank this session unless this amendment prevails.

Mr. C. then proceeded in his remarks, and closed with an appeal to the Senator from the green island who sat by his side, [Mr. Simmons], to join in this attempt to reconcile the differences of sentiment which were honestly entertained by the friends of the Administration on this question.

Mr. Simmons responded to the appeal, by saying that while he had every respect for the opinions of other Senators, he could not yield the firm convictions of his own mind on this subject. He considered the concession made by the amendment an abandonment of the whole question of the power of the Federal Government to establish these branches, which he no more doubted than that it had the power to establish post offices, land offices or custom houses.

Mr. Archer followed, and confined his remarks principally to an analysis of the speech of his colleague, [Mr. Rives] on the day preceding. He considered the amendment proposed as involving principles much more obnoxious to the Constitution than the section for which it was proposed as a substitute. He considered that the amendment had not a single real friend on that floor, and not a single argument had been offered in its behalf, except that it was the scheme of the Executive. This kind of argument he repudiated as unbecoming that body, and he regretted that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky had countenanced it by attempting to draw from the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Choate] the opinions of the Executive on the subject.

Mr. Clay asked the Senator from Virginia to allow him to explain what he did say. He had interrupted the Senator from Massachusetts, to ascertain upon what ground the assertion was made, positively made, that there could be no Bank, but the thing tendered by the gentleman from Virginia. It did not follow that the fact stated depended on the determination of the Executive. It might be that the gentleman had polled one or the other of the legislative branches, and found that the thing now presented was the only measure that could be carried.

Mr. Choate made some explanation, not distinctly heard. It was understood to be, that he had not made use of the name or official authority of the Executive; but had expressed his conviction, derived from many facts and deductions, which he did not think necessary to explain.

Mr. Clay. I am satisfied that the honorable Senator made an assertion much stronger than that which he now makes. He said he knew there would be no Bank this session, unless this amendment was adopted. I wanted to ascertain how he knew the fact. I might not have been authorised in supposing he knew it from the Executive; he might have derived his knowledge from the other branch; but I wanted to know where he got the fact from.

Mr. Choate. It is proper for me to say that I never exchanged a syllable with the Executive, or derived from his lips any expression on this subject. I said that I believed this was the only way we had to get a bank this session; and I stated distinctly that I had no authority for saying this from the Executive or any one else whom the Senator from Kentucky alludes to as my supposed authority. I stated my own convictions.

Mr. Clay. I rise, sir, to vindicate myself from the inference that I had no grounds for questioning the Senator when I interrupted him. The inference that I interfered in consequence of a mere expression of his opinion, is not warranted. I did no such thing. The gentleman said that he knew we would have no Bank this session unless we adopted this amendment. He made the assertion most positively, as if from the authority of some competent power to render the measure nugatory. I wanted to know what authority he had for the assertion; and, for that purpose alone, I interrupted him.

Mr. Choate. I gave my conviction. The Senator from Kentucky asked me what grounds I rested my belief upon. I replied that I based them on facts and deductions. I did not think proper to disclose. I did not, in giving convictions from a belief I could not control, imply that I had any Executive authority for what I stated.

Mr. Clay. Will the gentleman say that he did not, in answer to my direct interrogatory, state that he could not disclose the source of his convictions without a breach of privilege and violation of parliamentary rule?

Mr. Choate attempted again to explain, but was interrupted by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay. That, sir, is not the thing. Did you not say that you could not, without breach of privilege, and violation of parliamentary rule, disclose your authority?

Mr. Choate. Sir, I insist on my right to explain what I did say, in my own words.

Mr. Clay requested a direct answer to the question proposed by him.

Mr. Choate said he would have to take the answer as he chose to give it to him.

Mr. Preston rose and called the Senators to order.

The Chair requested the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Choate] to take their seats.

Order being restored,

Mr. Archer proceeded with his remarks on Mr. Rives' argument. Though he had considered himself the strongest party man in the United States, and had come here with a warm desire to support this Administration, first because it was a Whig Administration, and next, because it was a Virginia Administration, yet if his colleague was to be considered the exponent of the views of the Administration as to the powers of the Constitution, he must enter his solemn dissent from them. He considered them directly opposed to the doctrines of the old Virginia school of politicians. He then adverted to the Administration of Gen. Jackson, whom he denounced as an ignorant despot, and thanked God he had an opportunity of electorating the contempt and de-

testation which he felt for him and his supporters, in the presence of many who degraded the high stations to which they had been promoted, and bowed the knee to this detested idol. He characterised the expunging act as infamous, and one for which he would not have given his vote for the possession of a thousand empires.

As to the opinions of Jefferson on the subject of a Bank of the United States, he considered them of little value; his opinions might be found on any side of any question, at least they might be found on both sides of this. If he (Mr. A.) ever became convinced of the constitutional necessity for the establishment of a National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government, he would go for a whole Bank, and not for a half of a one, as proposed by his colleague, which would be a Bank of the United States in odiousness, but not in efficiency.

Mr. Rives replied to Mr. Archer with much animation. He regretted much the exhibition made by his colleague, in which he thought he had unnecessarily travelled out of the way to make an attack upon him. He had always thought the most repulsive spectacle witnessed on that floor was for Senators from one State to indulge in crimination and recrimination towards each other. Entertaining this sentiment, his feelings might be imagined at the unexpected attack made upon him this morning by his colleague.

Mr. Archer disclaimed all feelings of personal unkindness towards his colleague, in the remarks which he had made.

Mr. Rives said he was happy to hear it. Had not the disclaimer been made, he would have considered his colleague's remark as prompted by feelings of personal unkindness; but he was happy to be assured of the contrary, and it obviated the necessity of making some remarks in reply which he had intended to make. He then adverted to the remarks of his colleague, in connexion with the names of Jefferson and Jackson, and showed their injustice. While proceeding in his remarks, an issue was made with his colleague as to a remark made by the latter, which, when it afterwards appeared, had been misunderstood.

Mr. Choate rose to correct the misapprehension of the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Rives.]

Mr. Archer appreciated the motives of the Senator from Mass., but he was very able to take care of his own personal quarrel, and could protect himself.

Mr. Choate disclaimed any desire to take care of gentlemen's quarrels, but wished to correct a mistake under which the Senator from Virginia was evidently laboring.

Mr. Rives said he was bound to take the assertions of gentlemen whose opportunities of distinctly hearing his colleague were better than his own. After some further remarks, Mr. R. concluded, and the Senate adjourned.

From the Eastern Argus,
MONEY vs. MEN.

Mr. Clay says, in his late Bank Report, "if it is true that MONEY is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or Executive, must augment the power"—and this he urges by the lust of power and rival jealousies, Democracy, true to her high and ancient purposes moves calmly and steadily onward in strict adherence to those principles that Jefferson announced, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person."

Resolved, That in accordance with the foregoing principles one form of property should receive no peculiar protection over another form of property, and that men should be left to its free acquisition, exchange and disposal, unrestricted, unaided, uninited by legislation; that monopolies whereby exclusive rights or distinguished privileges are conferred, are to be looked upon with an ever jealous eye; that the revenues should be adequate to the expenses of the government, exactly and economically administered; and that the system of internal improvements by the general government is neither prudent, salutary, or just, gathering property in one section to be expended, perhaps wasted, in another; weakening the force of the general government by fixing upon it the character of unauthorised power; alienating rather than strengthening kind relations; and checking rather than increasing amicable intercourse.

Resolved, That the power to create a National Bank was most emphatically repudiated by the framers of our Constitution when after debate, the power to erect corporations was stricken out from the draft of the Constitution, and when the express power to create a National Bank was rejected; that is denied by the silence of the Constitution, by every principle of sound construction; that a Bank has ever proved weak for good, but strong for evil; corrupt in its character, corrupting in its influences; ever at war with correct political principles, enriching and bribing the few, while plundering the many; and that the only ground on which latitudinarian construction could ever rest, or judicial sanction be obtained, is the necessity of a Bank as fiscal agent for the government, has totally failed, recent experience having shown a fiscal agent quite as efficient and far more safe for the government, the community and for patriotism.

Therefore, Resolved, That the charter of a National Bank would confer no "vested rights,"

and be of no binding efficacy, and being at war

with the Constitution and therefore in itself a nullity; that it would be the duty of the Democratic party whenever in power to declare such a charter, should one be obtained, altogether void

of and of effect, as founded in and perpetuated

by fraud upon the Constitution, and the essential

rights of the freemen of our country.

Resolved, That the system of Banking as practised for years past, has been a copious source of

evil, moral, political, and pecuniary, palysing the

energies of our country, seducing its industry,

withering its green vigor, holding out an empty

show of wealth and enterprise, to be succeeded

by inactivity, idleness, and utter prostration, with

excessive issues scattering apparently fortunes to

all who would gather, with excessive contractions

involving in common destruction all who trusted

its vain delusions; destroying all stability of prop-

erty, person and character, inspiring inordinate

love of wealth, to be gratified at all events, how-

ever unscrupulous the means, and engendering

recklessness and extravagance altogether fatal to the steady, sober and honest pursuits of life.

Therefore, Resolved, That as members of the Democratic party, we will strenuously labor to correct or abolish institutions fraught with such mischief to the peace, safety, prosperity and happiness of our country, and that we call upon our brethren everywhere to co-operate with us in this great effort.

Resolved, That a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, is unconstitutional in its nature; at all times dangerous in its tendencies, encouraging a reliance of the States upon other resources than their own, and substituting for providence and economy, recklessness and extravagance, thus weakening their pride, dignity and sovereignty, and extending beggary and corruption, rather than credit and energy; that would at all times be an improper diversion of the revenues of the General Government from their regular and legitimate purposes, but more peculiarly so at the present time when the party in power proclaim the Treasury bankrupt, and when further taxation must be resorted to, subject to losses and the charges of collecting, and when our country,—defenceless and exposed,—may be called upon at any time to renew the contest for freedom and right.

For Order of the County Committee.
Paris, June 21, 1841.

Democratic Meeting at Fryeburg.

Agreeably to previous notice a numerous assembly of the Democracy of Fryeburg and vicinity met at the Universalist Chapel at North Fryeburg on the 5th.

The meeting was organised by the choice of Hon. JUDAH DANA, President, and D. HAMMONS, Sec'y. H. S. Chase, James Hobbs, Jr. and Josephus Chandler, Esq're were chosen a committee to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the highhanded and unconstitutional measures, heretofore, and at present, pursued by the Federal party, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That here assembled we pledge ourselves with untiring devotion to the worship and maintenance of the great principles expounded by the illustrious Jefferson, and that with a deeper feeling and more determined effort we will struggle to restore those principles to their full, free and happy ascendancy in all the departments of legislation and government wherein we may have a voice or a vote.

Resolved, That amid the dissolution and re-union of parties, the combinations and conflicts around us of heterogeneous fragments, induced by the lust of power and rival jealousies, Democracy, true to her high and ancient purposes moves calmly and steadily onward in strict adherence to those principles that Jefferson announced, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person."

Resolved, That the purity of elections is essential to the enjoyment of tranquillity and liberty, that repeated violations of this sacred principle cannot be practised and sustained by any party without shattering the superstructure, without undermining the very foundations of freedom, overthrowing its temple and burying it may be in one common ruin those who dwell beneath; that we deplore the fraudulent practices that have suffiled the success and degraded the triumph of our opponents; that we have witnessed with mingled grief and indignation the high-handed outrages that deprived the Democratic Party of its rightful supremacy; that we wait calmly and patiently for the stern rebuke of an insulted people to vindicate the majesty of truth and justice, yet with a trusty hope for the peace of our country that not such fearful experiments may be renewed; and with a firm determination on our part, that while we "ask nothing that is not clearly right, we will not always submit to that which is clearly wrong."

Resolved, That the Whig party during the period since its elevation to power has entirely falsified the principles avowed and promised made; that proscription has not been proscribed, but has been practised in its broadest extent, delaying its operation only to determine between the numerous rival candidates for office; that the most honest, faithful and capable have not borne away the "spoils of victory," but the most noisy, active and reckless partisans, fawning favorites, cringing tools and family connexions of the more prominent members of the Whig party; that retrenchment and reform have neither been practised nor proposed, but on the contrary additional appropriations and expenditures are required and planned; that the restoration of confidence, the rise of property, the increase of wages, are yet to be accomplished—to be accomplished by no Federal triumph, no Federal principles, but by the industry, energy, economy of the "huge paws," and by the patriotism and sacrifice of the huge hearts of Democracy.

Resolved, That the denunciation of Executive patronage in the last message of Gov. Kent, and the recommendation that the County officers be elected by the people was but a fitful flourish and insincere expression, and one of the paltry pieces of trickery and deception that characterized the efforts of the Whig party during the recent political campaign—that the Whig majority, in getting up a bill of that description with loud protestations of democracy and affected zeal for popular rights, and then bandying it back and forward for more than two months, while it is understood and arranged from the beginning that the same Whig majority was eventually to defeat that bill, has thereby been guilty of a shameless degradation of principle and practice, and evinced an utter contempt for the good sense of the community in posing that such insulting mockery can be played off upon the people for Democracy.

Resolved, That the late Apportionment Act is but a daring exhibition of the recklessness with which Federal power ever tramples on Constitutional guarantees and popular right, forgetting in its selfish, unholy lust for authority that tyranny based upon accidental triumph meets but with the scorn and defiance of freedom.

Resolved, That the apportionment of the Senatorial Districts in utter disregard of County lines, for the sole purpose of weakening the Democratic Party in adjoining Districts and securing the success of Federalism; in its denial of representation to numerous Democratic towns, whereby thousands of our citizens have no voice in the councils of our State; in its disjoined, unyielding and misshapen classification of other towns with no view but that of excluding an honest and equal representation, a piece of foul and juggling legislation, deserving the deep execration and determined resistance of those who believe in the worthlessness of the mere form of liberty when its substance and vitality are gone.

Resolved, That the course and acts of the majority of the last Legislature were anti-democratic, arbitrary and oppressive; that this spirit was manifested by the committee on elections when authorised to send for persons and papers that committee refused to go before the returns of the Clerks, which were in some instances notoriously incorrect; that it was manifested in passing resolutions embracing within their scope all the great questions and interests of the country without the opportunity of full and fair discussion, forcing them through not as the result of investigation, discussion and conclusion; that it was further manifested in the disposition to stifle the voice of the minority, and to deny the minority the right of a recorded protest against such tyranny; in abandoning the halls of legislation and the duty of legislators, and defeating all action by disgraceful flight.

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patriotism and spirit of reform which would altogether dispense with such officers.

"What rogue e'er felt the hilt so draw With good opinion of the law?"

Resolved. That the ministry was never designed or ordained to preach political and partizan doctrine, and that such a use of the pulpit by that body is a total departure from its purposes, and a desecration of its character calculated to awaken feelings unholy, hostile and illiberal, rather than the sacred, pure and benevolent; that the politics of the pulpit are more nearly allied to the dictates of the Despot than to the truths which spring from reason and investigation; that the utterance of political sentiments from the pulpit is ever objectionable and deeply insulting to those who have a right to differ; that it becomes the duty of the members of the Democratic party to withdraw themselves and all whom they may control from influences of such a character, as unfavorable to the cause of liberty and right, influences which however important and sufficient are not the less improperly and unjustifiably exerted.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. Judah Dana, H. S. Chase, James Hobbs, Jr., and H. B. Osgood, Esq.

James Hobbs, Jr., Esq., then offered the following Resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolved. That we hail with enthusiastic pleasure the nomination of John Fairfield as a candidate for the Governor of this State; in him we recognise the self-taught—self-made man; the friend of equal rights and equal laws; with his name inscribed upon the folds of our banner, we will march forth to give battle to the foes of freedom; and we earnestly call upon all true patriots and good citizens to join with us.

Voted to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Oxford Democrat.

JUDAH DANA, President.

D. HAMMONS, Secretary.

The following article is taken from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper. A short extract is made from Mr. Clay's late Bank Report, and the comment which follows is true and to the point. There are many Whigs who might be much enlightened if they would peruse the columns of the Journal. The method which Mr. Clay proposes for raising the stock of his Bank is shown to be unjust and improper. The wicked proposal, also, of creating a National Debt of \$27,000,000 time of peace is thought by the Journal to be preposterous and absurd. Why cannot certain politicians be made to think before they act on this matter? Here follows the extract and comment:

We have not room to extend the catalogue—but for a picture of Federalism as it is, we refer our readers to the late proceedings in Congress. Let them look to Washington! They will there see the men that, but a little time ago, united to hunt an honest Administration from power, now quarrelling and fighting among themselves, about the division of their ill-got authority, and giving the lie to all the professions of pure motives and disinterested patriotism, with which they entered upon the campaign. Without any opinions in common, at that time, and banded together only by the love of plunder, they are now demonstrating, by their disgraceful conduct, the danger to the country, of electing to office any set of men, who have "no principles for the public eye!" Well may the good citizen exclaim, in view of the fantastic tricks now exhibited by Federalism, into what hands has the RE-PUBLIC FALLEN!

And what if there should be no profits above seven per cent, out of which to constitute a reserved fund? What if there should be an annual deficit instead of an annual surplus? In that case, we suppose, it would not be a "permanent and invariable seven per cent. stock?" For it cannot be intended that the deficiency of interest, if any, shall be supplied out of the national treasury, unless from monies lodged therewith by the Bank itself.

In regard to the mode of raising the proposed capital of \$30,000,000, Mr. Clay's Committee concur with Secretary Ewing. In the first place, the Government is to subscribe \$6,000,000 on its own account, then \$9,000,000 and upwards, on behalf of the different States, in payment of the 4th instalment of the surplus [deficit?] revenue; and for the remaining \$15,000,000 it depends upon individual subscriptions.

In order to raise the \$6,000,000 to be subscribed on behalf of the U. States, and the \$9,000,000 to be subscribed on behalf of the States, it is proposed to issue a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 1850.

It is also understood that a loan of \$12,000,000 will be proposed, in order to meet the existing prospective engagements of the Government, including the payment of Treasury Notes. In these three items we have a total of \$27,000,000.

Very shortly, then, we may expect to see our country, whose Treasury was but recently overflowing, saddled with a NATIONAL DEBT OF TWENTY SEVEN MILLIONS; all of it contracted in time of peace, and most of it at the present Extra Session!

The idea of distributing surplus money to the States, at a time when the treasury is avowedly minus to the amount of several millions, and when the government is obliged to borrow in order to meet its necessary expenses, is a queer one.

The first distribution was a curse to the country; we opposed it at the time, and at all times, as a measure of dangerous and demoralizing tendency. A distribution now, would be still worse. How can we distribute when we have not got 1? The nation owes the States nothing; the States owe the nation \$28,000,000. Why should the amount be increased?

Can it be right for the nation to give it away to the States? There will be no end to this practice, if once it gets into vogue. Give the needy states a chance, and they will pick the public goose even to its pin feathers.

The prospect of obtaining some bank stock which can readily be converted into cash, is a temptation which they cannot resist. It is an argument which, to their minds, will be apt to prove conclusively that a National Bank is desirable and necessary.

* The three first instalments amounted to \$28,101,644 97; or \$9,367,214 99 each.

From the Eastern Argus. TO THE DEMOCRACY.

We think that there is no Democrat who sustained the Republican ticket last fall, who does not now rejoice that he was not, then, driven from his principles, by the threats, or entreaties or falsehoods of Federalism. The events of 1841 are constantly adding to the popularity of the Democratic cause, and keeping up shame upon the heads of those party leaders who, last year, shouted "change for the sake of change," a more particular description of the premises, to the amount due on page 217, volume 20, Oxford Records, Western District.

A more particular description of the premises, to the amount due on page 217, volume 20, Oxford Records, Western District.

MERRILL, WYMAN, Dept. Sh't. Frysburg, July 8, 1841.

Sw10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator of the Estate of James B. Rand, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sw10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Drew, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sw10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Guardian of Charles and Eveline Dudley, minor children of Moses Dudley, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said ward,

DANIEL P. BENNETT, & 12 others.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sw10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ALBERT WINSHIP, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt, Jr., late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sw10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ALBERT WIN

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, 18.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of William A. Whitcomb, in Belie, in said county, on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which David Coffin of said Belie, joiner, has to redeem the land or farm situated in said Belie, which he conveyed to Samuel Osgood, Jr., of Falmouth in said county, on the fifth day of November last, by his mortgage deed of that date, for the security of the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and two cents.

Further particulars to be given at the time and place of sale.

ALPHIN TWITCHELL, Dep't Sh'f.

Bethel, June 28, 1841.

Notice.

PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Cleaver Bryant, late of South Paris, deceased, the whole of the real estate of which said Bryant possessed at his decease, amounting to one and a half acre of land, house, out-houses, and barn, also a plow and team, in said Paris Village, about thirty rods east of the Factor's together with one pew in the Methodist Meeting House in South Paris. A long credit, with undivided security, will be given if required.

JAMES DEARING, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said Bryant.

South Paris, July 5, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, 22.—Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Hiriam Hubbard in Paris, in said county, on Monday, the ninth day of August next, at two o'clock, P. M. all the right in equity which Jonathan Cummings of Paris, in said county, has to redeem the farm where he now lives and occupies, and being on Lot No. 13, in the 5th and 6th Range of Lots in said town, the same being mortgaged to secure the payment of about five hundred dollars, for which reference may be had to the Oxford Records, and a more particular description of premises to be given at the time and place of sale, the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGES, Dep't Sh'f.

Paris, July 6, 1841.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Second Term in Hebron Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, under the care of Mr. Osias Millett, who has taught the school for several years past.

This institution is furnished with a convenient apparatus for making experiments in Chemistry, and for illustrations in Astronomy; and also a variety of specimens in Mineralogy, &c. The price of tuition, \$3.50 for a quarter. For a term less than twelve weeks, twenty-five dollars per week.

Students may depend upon all that attention from the overseer and preceptor, that is possible.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

July 8, 1841.

Notice.

WHENCEAS my son, John Tucker, a minor, has left me without my consent; this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN TUCKER.

Dixfield, June 26, 1841.

9

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THOMAS AUSTIN, Executor of the last will and testament of John Austin, M. D. deceased, said Executor being a resident of the City of New York, in the State of New York, hereby gives public notice of the breach of condition of a certain indenture or Deed of Mortgage given by Jonathan Amory of said city of New York and Little his wife of the first part, Isaac Mansfield and Francis R. Bigelow both of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of the second part, said Thomas Austin, Executor, as aforesaid, of the third part, dated the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 67, page 77, and also of the breach of the condition of a certain indenture, or Deed of Mortgagage, made on the same first day of May, given by said Jonathan Amory and Little his wife, of the first part, and the said Mansfield and Bigelow of the second part, to the said Austin. The condition of said indenture, or Deed of Mortgage, being the payment of a certain bond, dated the same first day of May, given by said Mansfield & Bigelow, to said Thomas Austin Executor aforesaid, the condition of which bond is the payment to said Austin the further sum of ten thousand eight hundred dollars and eighty cents, in one year from the date of said bond, by the city of New York together with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at New York.

The said bond, or the said second indenture, or Deed of Mortgage, being subject notwithstanding to the first mentioned mortgage deed, or indenture, to secure the payment of said promissory note, which note is to be paid out of said mortgaged premises prior and in preference to said bond. The estate and premises, mortgaged by said first and second mentioned indentures and mortgaged deeds, being the same, and being one undivided quarter part, or four thousand nine hundred and thirty acres, more or less, of Township numbered Four in the third Range, County of Oxford, State of Maine, the whole containing twenty-one thousand acres, subject to a reservation of three thousand two hundred and eighty acres for public use, being the same property conveyed to said Mansfield and Bigelow by Isaac Fair and others, now known as Fairburn by their descendants, and their children by their descendants recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said Oxford County, June twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, Book 44, pages 459, 460, 461, and by said Mansfield and Bigelow to said Jonathan Amory by deed dated the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said Oxford County in Book 45, pages 246-347, the whole being subject to an agreement of one fourth in favor of one John Luckley, that if for any reason he should contract to extract Salt Spring or Salt Mine, he should be entitled to said Salt Spring or Salt Mine, to receive a deed of twenty-five hundred acres of land around and near said Spring, the said Mansfield and Bigelow reserving the pine timber on the same to themselves. Which said conditions in said two indentures, or Deeds of Mortgage, are both broken, and by reason of the said breaches of said two conditions the said Austin, Executor as aforesaid, claims the estate described in said two indentures, or Deeds of Mortgage, and to foreclose the same, and gives this notice to foreclose the same, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

By his Attorney,
FESENDEEN, DEBLOIS & FESENDEEN.

Junes 1841.

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SNR.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, 22:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday, the third day of August next, A. D. 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of James Lovell, in said county, all the right in equity which Whiram McKeen of said town, has to redeem the following:—A lot and a half acre, situated in said Usher, to wit:—One-half of Lot number fifteen in said Usher (excepting one and a half acres deeded to Stephen Head and Caleb Swan,) and being the same Lot or farm on which the said Whipple McKeen now lives. Said premises or real estate being subject to a mortgage given by said Whipple McKeen and his wife Mary Ann McKeen to Walter Bryant of Lovell, bearing date May the 10th, A. D. 1837, recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Lib. 20, Folio 76 & 77, to secure the payment of sixty dollars and ninety cents and interest.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Dep't Sh'f.

July 1, 1841.

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SNR.

Coumissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed to receive and examine the claim against the estate of Gilman Howe, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased,—hereby give public notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the appointment to the 4th Tuesday of August and December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. Emery & Son, in Paris.

STEPHEN EMERY & SON, THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, June 22d, 1841.

9

SNR.

MILITARY CAPS & KNAPE-

SACKS.

OF latest improved patterns made to order, at short notice, by **WILSON & PUTNEY, PORTLAND, Me.**

3w3

SNR.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THEODORE BRICKETT,

late of Andover, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JAMES W. BRICKETT,

June 22d, 1841.

9

SNR.

Commissioners' Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing

A Note of hand of \$100, running to Phillip Abbott, Jr. of Dixfield, or, and signed by Isaac N. Stanley, and witnessed by Hiram A. White or Augustus White.

Said Note was given on demand sometime in the Summer or Fall of 1840. As said Note has been taken by one person unknown to the possession of the subscriber without his knowledge or consent.

PHILLIP ABBOTT,

Dixfield, June 22d, 1841.

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SNR.

Commissioners' Notice.

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STEPHEN EMERY & SON, THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, June 22d, 1841.

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Paris, June 22d, 1841.

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Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed to receive and examine the claim against the estate of Gilman Howe, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased,—hereby give public notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the appointment to the 4th Tuesday of August and December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. Emery & Son, in Paris.

STEPHEN EMERY & SON, THOMAS CROCKER.

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